

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Geo. N. Weston, Editor.

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Wednesday, October 30, 1861.

Reading Matter on every page.

MARYLAND.

Of the 11,124 square miles of the territory of Maryland, 4,474 are in the northern counties adjoining Pennsylvania, and it is in these counties (including Baltimore) that nearly all the increase of population in Maryland, within a century, has taken place. In the southern counties, embracing 6,650 square miles, (ten per cent. more than the combined area of Rhode Island and Connecticut,) the movement of population in sixty years was as follows:

	In 1790	In 1850
Whites	107,754	112,661
Slaves	84,303	72,938

There was some increase in the number of free negroes, so that, upon the whole, the aggregate population remained about stationary during this term of sixty years, as it has since, and as it probably did during the twenty years preceding 1790. There was no prior census taken, but Maryland authorities infer, from the number of "taxables" and "polls" reported to the Continental Congress by the delegates from Maryland, that there was very little increase of any class of population from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle down to 1790.

What is true of Maryland on the Chesapeake is true of Virginia on the Chesapeake—the "Old Dominion," as it is distinguished from the remainder of the State, by the inhabitants. A hundred years has changed nothing for the better. If some new towns have thriven, old ones have decayed, and the agricultural population, which constitutes nearly the whole, has remained stationary in numbers.

But to remain stationary, in this busy and moving world, is to retrograde, and this region upon the Chesapeake, pronounced by General Washington to be the most desirable in the United States, and in his day the seat of comparative affluence, numbers and power, produced, upon the thousands from the population North who behold it, the impression of an uninhabited and abandoned country.

The cause of this comparative decadence is patent to all men. It is negro slavery, which ought to have been put an end to long ago, and would have been, but for the ascendancy of politicians, who have debauched a Christian people into an avowed adoration of the theory that communities can thrive upon the detestable business of breeding men and women for sale. What is to be done, is to put those politicians down, and now is the time to do it.

We had occasion, four years ago, to describe the southern counties of Maryland. We reproduce that description now, and, indeed, a description written fifty years ago would not be out of date:

"In addition to the stationary character both of the aggregate population of the southern counties of Maryland, and of the proportion of the two elements of whites and slaves, the reader will not fail to observe, also, how insignificant the whole population is, compared with the area. No region on the face of the globe contains more admirable advantages of climate, fertility, salubrity, and position. The Eastern shore fronts both upon Chesapeake Bay and upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Western shore fronts upon Chesapeake Bay, while its long southern border is washed by the majestic Potomac, which men-of-war can ascend more than one hundred miles from the bay. Both shores are penetrated by numerous navigable streams, and creeks, and inlets, making an aggregate of water-lane superior to that of any State in the Union. Proximity and ease of access to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on the north, and the steady growth of Washington on the south, afford the best markets, and ought to stimulate agriculture to its highest perfection. One would have supposed that the national capital would have attracted to its neighborhood a dense and wealthy population; that the great roads, leading from it in all directions, would have been dotted with villas and villages; that it would have been, like Paris, the point of the display and sale of the choicest works of art; that skillful workmen would have filled its wide-spreading suburbs; and that every eligible eminence within an easy ride would have been crowned with the residences of men of competent fortune and cultivated tastes, seeking nearness to the libraries, the monuments, the society, the luxury, and the stirring intellect, of the political centre of a great nation. These southern counties of Maryland, thus situated to advancement, are among the oldest-settled portions of the United States. They embrace Annapolis, which received its city charter in 1708, which was considered a suitable place for the sitting of Congress, under the Confederation, and which yet contains numerous architectural monuments of ante-revolutionary wealth and taste. It is a region full of historical interest in its localities, its traditions, and its distinguished names.

"The Eastern Shore is far removed from the great lines of travel. A picture of the baronial magnificence of one of its great proprietors, drawn by his escaped bondman, Frederick Douglass, is familiar to the reading public. With that exception, very little is popularly known of that isolated region, beyond its position on the map. Yet, undoubtedly, its scenery is as attractive as its position; and, while large portions of its soil were naturally fertile, the remainder is easily reclaimable by the processes familiar to agriculture conducted by free labor.

"A correspondent of the *New York Independent* says: "Any one who will take the trouble to notice its location on a map, cannot fail to perceive that, in respect to its geographical position, it is unequalled by any other part of the Union. The ocean on one side, and the largest and most beautiful bay in the world on the other, affords, at all seasons, a safe, cheap, and speedy intercourse, with all places desired.

"The bold waters of the bay or ocean, abounding with the finest fish and oysters, and some of them with wild fowl of flavor and excellence unequalled elsewhere, are at every man's door, or within the distance of a few miles.

"In addition to all other advantages, man is favored here by the smiles of a genial climate. He has to endure neither the austerities of a northern winter, nor the debilitating effects of a meridian summer.

"One is ready to suppose such a region to be thickly populated with thriving and wealthy inhabitants. On the contrary, these are just the lands for the poor farmers of New England to purchase. Maryland is no more than half settled."

"The same writer quotes the following description from a report, published under authority of the State:

"Its scenery, though deprived of the grandeur of mountains, is more than compensated in beauty by its unrivalled water prospects. The waters penetrate far up the country, winding gracefully from farm to farm, which seem to seek the embrace of the clear blue waters, in whose bosom they lie. The fresh streams, which are bordered by the large marshes in some seasons of the year present scenes of ravishing beauty.

"On many of the rivers, there are large deposits of Indian shell-banks, capable of affording many millions of bushels of the purest lime. It has numerous deposits of very rich shell and green sand marl. In some of these counties, the green sand marl contains a large percentage of gypsum. In many large districts of country, shell marls, containing from forty to seventy-six per cent. of air-slaked lime, can be obtained with the greatest facility, being sometimes within a few feet of the surface, sometimes even cropping out upon it. The shores of the bay, and its numerous creeks and rivers, afford large quantities of sea-weed, a most excellent and valuable manure. Where magnesia or guano is required, the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, and the proximity of Baltimore market, afford every facility for a cheap supply."

"*Lippincott's Gazetteer* (1855) says: "The soil of the Eastern Shore, and some of the counties of the Western, is a mixture of sand and clay, which, though not of the most fertile character, is easily improved, and, by the aid of manure, which it possesses at hand in its extensive beds of marl, well repays cultivation. The soil receives improvement easily, is readily cultivated, and the farmers, emigrating from the rougher soils of the North, find their labors here much diminished."

"The southern counties of Maryland, on the Western Shore, on the great line of travel between the North and South, and environing the national capital, should be familiarly known to large numbers of persons in all parts of the United States, but they hardly are so, with the exception of what falls under the eye of the passenger in the rail-cars between Washington and Baltimore. The carriage roads out of Washington are not numerous, and such of them as are tolerable, are blocked by toll-gates. Silver Spring, the rural retreat of a distinguished man, six miles from the city, is only accessible, as a cloud of witnesses can attest, by submitting twice to this sort of tax. Creditable authorities affirm that the Marchion, the seat of Prince George's county, the county incorporated in 1695, and itself the age of the hero of Queen Anne's time, whose name it bears, is secluded, not so much by the eighteen miles of distance which separate it from Washington, as by the twenty gates (not toll-gates, however) which span the way, and effectually check all prying curiosity. In truth, it is only with difficulty that one could acquire such a personal knowledge of the surrounding country, in any direction, as would contradict the impressions of its character, derived from the untruthful and barbarous vehicles, by which its products are conveyed to the markets of Washington."

Col. Baker—the *Star* of last evening, after quoting all the orders known to have been given to Col. Baker, says that those were merely "supplemental" to certain "other orders," which Col. Baker disobeyed. We can tell better about these "other orders" when we see them. The *Star's* statement, that Colonel Baker acted in violation of orders, was made without a particle of evidence. The *Star* has been summoned to produce those disobeyed orders, but fails to respond. It will not answer to get behind somebody's report of something said by Col. Colburn, of Gen. McClellan's staff. Col. Colburn has published nothing, as yet, on the subject, and reported conversations will not answer in a case like this.

REMOVED TREASURY IN THE NAVY IN REFERENCE TO THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—We learn that the Navy Department have the best reason for believing untrue the rumor that the private secretary of Captain Dupont has absconded with all the maps, charts, and the sealed orders of the naval expedition.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.—An application was made a few days ago, to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When John A. Washington left for the Confederate army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner. Turner, however, soon caught the secession fever and went down to Occoquan Creek to join the Confederates there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away.

The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one abominable man, a slave, named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. Gabriel was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could, hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked, and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge Frieze complimented Gabriel for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

DISSENTING IN NEW YORK REQUENTS.—We regret to learn that great dissatisfaction prevails in some of the New York regiments now in the field, relative to some recent appointments. It seems that in a number of instances Governor Morgan has disregarded the wishes and recommendations of the regiments, who have desired the promotion of worthy non-commissioned officers, and has appointed persons who are either unfit for the positions, or do not intend to do duty, except as officers upon some general's staff. Several instances have occurred in which colonels have recommended orderly sergeants to the Governor for promotion to fill vacancies. The sergeants having been assigned to the positions by their colonel, have discharged the duties and drawn the pay of lieutenants and ensigns, only to find themselves ousted by rival claimants who have been appointed by the Governor from civil life and without experience.

Petitions are now being prepared in several regiments, requesting that vacancies in the grades of lieutenants and ensigns may be filled by promotion of non-commissioned officers upon the recommendation of the field officers.

NAVY YARD.—There were no arrivals at the navy yard up to six o'clock last evening.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

(Continued.)

POSITION OF GEN. ROSSCOPPE.
A letter dated Camp Ganley, October 17, to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, says:
The main part of General Roscoe's command is now encamped near "Dogwood Gap." Strong fortifications are being made, with a view to holding the road against any force that may try to pass.

Ten of our men with a commissioned officer were detailed day before yesterday to escort Mrs. Col. Tompkins ("Seesh") in the direction of Lewisburg. She goes in search of her husband, who is a colonel in Floyd's command. Our men returned last night, and report having gone as far as Little Sewall's Mountain, where they were met by the rebel pickets. Their flag of truce was respected by the enemy.

POSITION OF GEN. KEYSERLING.
A letter to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, dated Camp Elkwater, October 15, says:

All is quiet here now. Immediately after our reconnaissance on the 5th, it was predicted by the knowing ones that we would be ordered to Kentucky; but the hope is dispelled. The "reliable gentleman" has been in camp, and informs us that portable saw mills have been ordered up, for the purpose of manufacturing boards, with which to construct winter quarters here and at Cheat Mountain Pass. This report has given rise to a general dependency throughout the camp, and has been productive of some hard swearing. We confidently predicted that our labors here would be rewarded by a brilliant campaign nearer home. We are told that a portion of the secession force is still in the vicinity of Kimball's camp, and that they are throwing up fortifications at Greenbrier, which looks much as though they contemplated remaining during the winter. However, all active operations are over for the season, and the boys will soon be busily engaged building huts, unless an unexpected order to strike tents and march elsewhere prevents us.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED.
We stated, a few days ago, that the Secretary of War had appointed from the regular service a large number of sergeants to second lieutenancies in the regular army. They are as follows:

Sergeant J. H. McLaughlin, company E, Second Infantry, to Second Infantry; Sergeant George Dickenson, of First Missouri volunteers, to Fourth artillery; Corporal J. L. Thomas, of company G, Third artillery, to Third artillery; Sergeant Henry Sachs, company K, Second cavalry, to Third cavalry; Sergeant H. C. Cushing, of the Second Rhode Island battery, to Fourth artillery; Sergeant W. O'Connell, of company B, Fourth cavalry, to Fourth cavalry; Sergeant Major F. Devore, of Third Infantry, to Third Infantry; Sergeant Major A. W. Krutiger, Second Infantry, to Second Infantry; Corporal J. Cusack, of company E, Second artillery, to First Infantry; Sergeant Major M. Mullins, of Fifth Infantry, to Fifth Infantry; First Sergeant Robert Hall, of Fifth Infantry, to Fifth Infantry; First Sergeant H. O. Reynolds, of company I, Sixth Infantry, to Ninth Infantry; First Sergeant C. S. Robertson, of company H, Tenth Infantry, to Tenth Infantry; Sergeant Major Thos. W. Burton, of Second cavalry, to Second cavalry; Sergeants J. Keon and Fosllick, of the mounted service, the former to the Sixth, and the latter to the Fifth cavalry; First Sergeant T. B. Dewees, of company B, Second cavalry, to Second cavalry; First Sergeant H. Gordon, of Fourth cavalry, to Fourth cavalry; First Sergeant A. Costa, of Fourth cavalry, to Sixth cavalry; First Sergeant F. Cook, of Eighth Infantry, to Fifth Infantry; Sergeant R. Ellenwood, of Eighth Infantry, to Second Infantry; First Sergeant T. D. Parker, of Eighth Infantry, to Second Infantry; First Sergeant C. Speed, of Third Infantry, to Fifth Infantry; Sergeant W. West, of Third Infantry, to Second Infantry; Sergeant William Griffin, who served with the gallant Lyon.

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED AT BALL'S BLUFF.
By order of Brigadier General Stone, Regimental Quartermaster Howe, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteers, was detailed to bring to Washington, and deliver into the custody of General Porter, Provost Marshal, the following prisoners captured at Leesburg, on the 21st of October:

J. Owens Berry, formerly of Georgetown, D. C., first lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia regiment; William Davis, of Tennessee, private in the Thirteenth Mississippi regiment; and Samuel E. Vaden, of Richmond, private in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

They were sent by General Porter to the Old Capitol building, where they are confined.

AN EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Brigadier General George Morrell, Colonel Timothy Sullivan of the New York Twenty-fourth, and Lieutenant Colonel Adrian R. Root of the New York Twenty-first, is now in session in Major General Porter's division, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of such officers as may be brought before it.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.
The following order was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the great expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OCT. 14, 1861.

Sir: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed to Major General Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as commanding general of the expedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether or not they are entitled to the service, who, by the use of their arms, or by any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will secure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social system of local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding expedition to the Southern coast.

(Continued.)
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your leading article of this morning in reply to strictures in regard to the condition of our streets and avenues, induces me to make a few remarks, with the view of showing that the expense of paving, &c., need not be so great as imagined.

It has been proved by the experience of the largest cities in the world, that a road-way of 40 feet will suffice for the greatest traffic. Of what use then is it to have our broadest avenues almost from side to side? The great defect of our finest avenue (Pennsylvania) is that its beauty is injured by the imperfection of the laying out. It is 160 feet from house to house, and the division between carriage way and side-walks is so out of proportion as to be really ridiculous to an experienced eye.

The true rule by which to lay out this fine avenue is this: 80 feet of roadway from curbstone to curbstone; and 40 feet for each sidewalk. This width of roadway will amply allow for a double railroad track, and the width of sidewalk for a double row of trees, of the right kind, trimmed as all trees ought to be trimmed on public walks and roads. The sidewalk should be bricked near the houses, as at present, with a gutter, and then rounded with a gentle slope to the outer curbstone, and on this rounded portion the trees should be planted, and the surface gravelled. One half the gas lamps should remain near the brick walk, and the other near the curbstone. If the work is done in a workmanlike manner, the regularity of the line of lamps, &c., will have a good effect, both in the day and at night. This rule may be followed in other streets and avenues, and would much improve the city.

I will remark, in addition, that we have no public gardens which the public will regularly frequent; and the reason is that there is not one, excepting to some extent the Capitol garden, which is laid out to attract. The Avenue is the sole promenade. An opportunity now occurs, however, to make a suitable garden for the "West End," in the grounds below the Presidential Mansion.

The public grounds we want, are the old-fashioned, formal, straight walks, in combination with serpentine walks. It is a remarkable circumstance that the straight walk, even in private gardens, is always most frequented, and we know it is so in public gardens. We there fore require, as a goal of attraction, in addition to continuance of the Pennsylvania avenue sidewalk, two wide, straight walks in the Presidential grounds; one in a westerly direction, somewhat in the line of the old road, and another in a southerly direction down Fifteenth street to the canal. These promenade avenues should be about forty feet wide, and have a smaller avenue on each side of about ten feet, and bordered with trees, except that crossing the front of the Mansion. At the end of the promenade avenue, near the canal, should be a summer-house of an attractive kind, with some piece of statuary. Refreshments might be sold there suitable for ladies and children. The walk near Fifteenth street might be raised a few feet above the level of the road and promenade on each side of it.

While I have pen in hand I will make another suggestion, *pro bono publico*. When we go, in the winter season, to pay our respects to our worthy President, the smallness of the Mansion, its passages, doorways, and rooms, with the exception of the East Room, is such as to be a constant cause of complaint. It will become, in a few years, almost impossible for the public to get in at all. As it is, the suffering to ladies is great. There was a very large attendance, on our last visit, and yet, through the darkness came glimpses of the turning wings of our angels of freedom. Berkeley square stands first in the line of honor for loyalty—she feels and proves it yet,—though how tardily comes the force to her rescue. Her citizens pray for the things they've lost, and will halt at a conquering legion with a bayonet. If it ever comes, hisping tongues are taught, by loyal mothers, to frame our nation's hymns, and the silvery voices of guileless and patriotic maidens still counsel our young warriors to noble achievements in the Union cause. Come, then, under the command of our chivalrous and noble citizen, a brother, Colonel Ward H. Lamon, and we will give you such a welcome as Sclips received from our full room, when he brought the spoils of Carthage to the capital.

The Federal Government has authorized the construction of a line of telegraph along the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Miami to the boundary line of Indiana, the work to be commenced immediately.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PUTNAM.
Boston, October 25.—The funeral of Lieut. William L. Putnam, of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, killed at Ball's Bluff, took place today, in Rev. Dr. Bartol's church, in Cambridge street. There was a very large attendance, including Governor Andrew and staff, and detachments of the military. Lieut. Putnam was born in 1840, received a liberal education in Europe, and was esteemed among the most promising young men of the State. He fell at the head of his company, while assisting to support a wounded soldier.

AS ILLUSTRATION OF THE BRAVERY OF THE Rhode Island boys in the late slaughter at Ball's Bluff, it is worthy of record, that of the fourteen gunners engaged, ten were among the killed and wounded, only four escaping unharm, while every horse was slain by the enemy. As the details of this affair reach us, we are more and more impressed with the indomitable heroism of the men who have been so highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

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THE WOUNDED.—A number of the wounded at the late battle are now in the Union Hotel Hospital, at Georgetown.

GENERAL FLOYD'S ARMY.—We learn, from a gentleman who left Gratton on Friday evening, that just before he started a party of sixteen prisoners, part of General Floyd's army, arrived at that place under guard. Of the sixteen, nine were entirely barefooted, with their feet and legs cut and bleeding, and all of them in rags.—*Balt. American*.

Tom Sayers, ex-champion of England, is going to Paris, to establish the Frenchmen with a series of sparring exhibitions. London papers express the opinion that Heenan will go to England, next year, to fight King.

Blondin's performances, in England, have given rise to a new style of public lectures. The subject is, "The Art of Balancing," and the first lecturer is Mr. Pepper, who made a spicy discourse.

(Continued.)
Things Wanted to be Known.
Ma. Editor: Will you please tell me why it takes four government horses to haul two bales of hay, while a countryman, with two horses, easily draws ten?

Also, why the window sashes of the Post Office Department are not all painted mahogany color instead of having half of them a dingy white?

Also, (gardener not for so many questions,) why the statuary and cornices at the Capitol are suffered to get black and yellow with dust while the "old pub" fumes" up there wear the seats out of their what d'ye-call-em reading newspapers, such as the *Baltimore Sun*?

Like Rose Dartle, "I want you to know, you know," ain't you glad?
A DEPARTMENT CLERK.

(Continued.)
A FUGITIVE FROM BERKLEY CO., VA.—A young gentleman, who has felt the oppression of Virginia secession, has sent us the following:

I am one of those who have been oppressed and victimized by the minions of the Virginia slave power. Formerly from Maryland, though latterly transplanted to the "sacred soil," and amid the loyal people of Berkeley county, Va., I could not prove traitorous to the blood inherited from revolutionary fathers, and thrice purified by the rigors of Valley Forge. Not thinking as Jefferson Davis thought, I took every opportunity to further the Union cause in old Berkeley, and, thank God, have received from the lips of secessionists, as well as Unionists, the avowal that I was, in a great degree, instrumental in causing Berkeley to cast such an overwhelming vote against that accursed ordinance of secession. This, considered by myself as an unflattering laurel, was thought, by Southern chivalry, to be an unpardonable crime, in consequence of which I was daily and hourly hunted, and well nigh received a passport to the filthy dungeons of the Richmond prison. Compelled to leave Martinsburg, I, for a time, sought refuge among staunch and Union loving citizens in the county, to leave Virginia's soil, and daily expecting to hear of General Leman's banishment having taken possession of our country, I was here, in my retreat, I was pursued by the "Ghosts of Dixie," and was regaled continually with the music of the rattling of hempen balsters, and the threats of the more ignorant portion of our population. One morning last month, I was honored by having a special guard of "Dixie's soldiers" sent to my residence for the purpose of taking my body into custody, to be conveyed, amid brutal jests, to the jail at Winchester, there to be incarcerated until it suited the convenience of my enemies to bear my defence of "having been a Union man." Luckily I was not home at the time, and the guard, failing to exert from the ladies of the house (the gentlemen being absent) any information of my whereabouts, they retired. Acting upon this hint, two young ladies, whose loyalty and patriotism rose superior to all danger, sounded the note of alarm, and personally visited a number of Union men, to warn them of their danger, in consequence of which, many effected their escape. Let me here remark, that these young ladies deserve all the honor that could possibly be heaped upon them, and their names may yet find a place among the heroines of this war.

By and through information given by these ladies, a band of us were enabled to escape to a land of freedom. One entire night our tired limbs toiled over mountain roads, and our wearied bodies soon bore testimony to the fact that there was an earnestness in our journey. The solitude was indeed felt, by all, and the deep stillness of those dark and gloomy mountains hung over the heart like the pall of death. Not knowing but that the picket guards lined the roads, we pursued our journey noiselessly and stealthily, until we reached pond and noble Maryland. Midnight is a solemn hour for firing refugees, and we felt the awful solemnity in all its force. We dream'd, in silence, over our lost liberties, and yet, through the darkness came glimpses of the turning wings of our angels of freedom. Berkeley square stands first in the line of honor for loyalty—she feels and proves it yet,—though how tardily comes the force to her rescue. Her citizens pray for the things they've lost, and will halt at a conquering legion with a bayonet. If it ever comes, hisping tongues are taught, by loyal mothers, to frame our nation's hymns, and the silvery voices of guileless and patriotic maidens still counsel our young warriors to noble achievements in the Union cause. Come, then, under the command of our chivalrous and noble citizen, a brother, Colonel Ward H. Lamon, and we will give you such a welcome as Sclips received from our full room, when he brought the spoils of Carthage to the capital.

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THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PUTNAM.
Boston, October 25.—The funeral of Lieut. William L. Putnam, of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, killed at Ball's Bluff, took place today, in Rev. Dr. Bartol's church, in Cambridge street. There was a very large attendance, including Governor Andrew and staff, and detachments of the military. Lieut. Putnam was born in 1840, received a liberal education in Europe, and was esteemed among the most promising young men of the State. He fell at the head of his company, while assisting to support a wounded soldier.

AS ILLUSTRATION OF THE BRAVERY OF THE Rhode Island boys in the late slaughter at Ball's Bluff, it is worthy of record, that of the fourteen gunners engaged, ten were among the killed and wounded, only four escaping unharm, while every horse was slain by the enemy. As the details of this affair reach us, we are more and more impressed with the indomitable heroism of the men who have been so highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

NOT SO.—We were authorized to say, that general orders, No. 31, for repairing of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, published in nearly all the papers, was never officially promulgated by the Department.

SECRETARY WELLES AND CAPT. DAHLGREN, yesterday afternoon, made a visit to Fort Dahlgren, near Alexandria, where they were received with the usual honors.

THE WOUNDED.—A number of the wounded at the late battle are now in the Union Hotel Hospital, at Georgetown.

GENERAL FLOYD'S ARMY.—We learn, from a gentleman who left Gratton on Friday evening, that just before he started a party of sixteen prisoners, part of General Floyd's army, arrived at that place under guard. Of the sixteen, nine were entirely barefooted, with their feet and legs cut and bleeding, and all of them in rags.—*Balt. American*.

Tom Sayers, ex-champion of England, is going to Paris, to establish the Frenchmen with a series of sparring exhibitions. London papers express the opinion that Heenan will go to England, next year, to fight King.

Blondin's performances, in England, have given rise to a new style of public lectures. The subject is, "The Art of Balancing," and the first lecturer is Mr. Pepper, who made a spicy discourse.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th instant are glowing with accounts of the battle near Leesburg on Monday last.

The *Examiner* contains an official dispatch from Gen. J. E. Johnston, dated, "Headquarters, Centerville, October 22, 1861," and addressed to "Gen. Cooper, Richmond," stating as follows:

"Col. Evans reports that he was engaged most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy, near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire, and he drove them back, losing heavily in killed, two hundred prisoners, and six field pieces. He had four regiments, and five guns."

The *Examiner* announces the death of Gen. Baker, and the capture of the Covered and ten other officers, not naming them. It further states that Col. Evans's command were from Mississippi and Virginia, the three Mississippi regiments being commanded by Colonels Featherstone, Bart, and Barkdale.

Another dispatch, reported by the *Examiner* to have been received at the War Department at Richmond, as late as ten o'clock on Tuesday night, states the loss of the Federals to have been, in killed and wounded, about one thousand, and with six hundred prisoners taken, and twelve hundred slain.

Still another dispatch to the *Examiner*, dated Manassas, October 22, said to have been written by Adjutant General Jordan, states that Gen. Evans, with twenty-five hundred Confederate, engaged Gen. Stone, with ten thousand Federals at Leesburg on Monday, that the battle lasted all day, and the Confederates were victorious, that the Federal loss was four hundred killed and wounded, five hundred and twenty taken prisoners, and three hundred Federals were drowned while trying to cross the Potomac. It is stated in the same dispatch that the Confederates had